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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Another "Spontaneous Outburst."

General Butler Nominated for President by a Handful of Friends—Greatest Farce Since the Johnson Serenades—Senator Revels—Mississippi Offers Inducements to Colored Laborers—Air Line Road to New York—The Gold Conspiracy Committee's Report—The Seal Fisheries of Alaska—The Cadetship Investigation—Expulsion of Deweese, of North Carolina, to be Moved To-day—A Free Trade Move in Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1870.

The Colored Senator.

Senator Revels visited the Capitol to-day, arranged his desk, drew his stationery, and duly installed himself as an occupant of the Senate chamber, and the first letter with the frank of a negro was dropped in the Capitol postoffice. Many remarked on hearing of it the change of it was against the law for a colored man to carry the mails, and reference was made to the fact that a negro could not by the regulations of Congress, enter on political grounds.

Colored Laborers Wanted.

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, has written a letter to the President of the relief society here, saying that labor is greatly in demand in his State, and that of colored men and their families he will take and provide with good homes as many as will emigrate to Mississippi, agreeing on his part to advance money for their transportation, supply them with food, clothing, animals to plow, tools, everything necessary for a full outfit, with house to live in and land to work, and labor cordially and liberal in turn his advances at the end of the year out of the crops, of which he will give one-third to the laborers.

Air Line to New York.

The House Committee on Railroads agreed to-day to report in favor of an air line road to New York.

The Gold Conspiracy.

The Committee on the Gold Conspiracy listened to the conclusion of the report to-day, and with the exception of one or two points, which went over till Monday, it was adopted.

The Relapsing Fever.

Prominent officers of the New York Board of Health, now here, report that the reports concerning the relapsing fever in that city are much exaggerated. From the first there have been but two hundred and fifty deaths and the opinion of the physicians is that it will abate entirely on the spring advances.

The Western Importations.

Delegations from Cincinnati and Philadelphia merchants have been here for time to-day to urge after the interests of the bill for transportation of imported goods direct to western points. They feel sanguine of success.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1870.

Serenade to General Butler.

Since the serenades to Andy Johnson, Washington has had no such rousing farce as the serenade to Butler in response to the call of Friday of the friends of General Butler. No names were appended to the call, but the fact that it was appointed at Union League Hall, the place where the Senate sub-committee on Reconstruction held for several months, excited general curiosity as well as ridicule. So far as Butler's friends had anything to do with it, the object was considered to be to get it off as a gathering of soldiers and sailors who had served with him at New Orleans, anxious to express their gratitude for his services in getting their just claims, prize and bounty in the Farragut case now pending in court here. The meeting was made up of a brass band and a little less than one hundred people. The band played and forgotten more in a day than all the Bonnpartes and Bismarcks ever knew in their lives, and that the music would come when the colored men would call on President Johnson when he reached the depot four colored men would seize him and bear him aloft and in triumph on their shoulders to the White House—to the White House—to the White House." The latter repetition being shouted in the rapidly ascending scale, Dr. Lockwood, who is at the same time a great emphasis and feeble exponent of female suffrage, worked himself into a sublime rage over the slanders hurled at Mr. Butler. Mr. Crane, the hero of several spontaneous outbursts, declared himself a friend of Mr. Butler, but at the same time he was unable to see any special reason for the meeting, and if Butler was to be the Republican candidate he would go. He has prospects to announce the fact just now. After three or four other speakers, whom nobody knew, had indorsed General Butler for the Presidency, and various other things, a resolution was unanimously passed thanking Butler for defending Mr. Whittemore in the House of Representatives. The announcement that the thanks had been tendered in lieu of the General would proceed at once to the house of the latter to serenade him. After a march of nearly a mile, during which the party following the band was constantly greeted with cries of "spontaneous outbursts are played out in Washington," exactly forty-nine individuals, of whom one-third were boys, two-thirds old six colored ladies, drew up around Butler's door. Captain E. D. Kennedy, who is a well known "dead beat" from Louisville, Ky., the telegram of Mr. Belknap to the column and ascended the steps to call out Gen. Butler. While the band played a vigorous pulling was kept up at the door bell. Shortly the door opened, and Captain Kennedy, after carefully blowing his nose with his fingers, went in with three other gentlemen to announce the object of the gathering to Butler. Those evidently were the soldiers and sailors, had come, for in a few moments Butler came out and took a searching glance out into the darkness. Blinded by the light of his parlor he could not estimate the size of the crowd or its character, and catching sglimpse of the policemen's buttons he began by saying he supposed he saw before and around him representatives of the soldiers and sailors who fought with him at New Orleans. This was said in a tone fitted for a large audience, but as his eyes cleared up he saw the crowd did not reach to the curb stone, and was only two or three times as long as it was broad. While this he stepped on New Orleans, and said the whole affair was entirely unexpected, which was proved by the fact that it was announced in Friday morning's papers, that the house was partially illuminated, and he himself appeared gotten up most gorgeously, apparently for the occasion. At this point a man named Butler to Butler rose in his tremendous tones "three cheers for Gen. Butler," and in response one man in the crowd set up a fearful yell, but failed to start any one else. Butler's eyes having become accustomed to the dim light, he changed his speech to suit the crowd, and referred to the swearing in of Revels as Senator, and to the Fifteenth Amendment to settle the question and tyranny of the capital, which elicited applause from Captain Kennedy and two bootblacks. The idea that he had been egregiously fooled seemed at this moment to occur to Butler, and thanking his friends for their visit he abruptly bid them good night, and withdrew, carefully closing the door behind. Keogh one is at a loss to explain the affair. It seems to have been begun with the idea of having a great demonstration to compensate Butler for his defeat in the House in the Whittemore matter, and to have been abandoned and then revived, and carried only by men who, with one or two exceptions, are justly celebrated here as nobodies.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

One of the important questions with which Congress has to deal at the present session is that relative to the fur seal fisheries of Alaska. The Government is receiving a large revenue from the fisheries in 1868, and during 1869 it was the purpose of the Treasury Department to allow only so many seals to be killed as were necessary for the support of the natives, and skins taxes are still held on the islands. For present and future years two plans are proposed. The first is that the Government shall take the business into its hands, and the second that the privilege shall be leased to private parties. Secretary Boutwell has sent a report to Congress urging against the policy of leasing the fisheries, and in favor of the policy that they shall be taken in charge by the Government. His principal objection to the opposite policy is that it would create a monopoly and subject the United States to great trouble and expense, and he asks an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to aid in conducting the business on behalf of the Government, proposing to sell the skins taken at auction, or on sealed bids, at New York and San Francisco. Special Treasury Agents McIntyre and Bryant, and acting Inspector of Customs Raymond, all of whom visited the seal islands last summer, and made careful examination of the whole subject, have each submitted a report on the question, and these three gentlemen concur in advising that the fisheries be leased to one responsible company of means and character, which should be held strictly responsible for the manner of carrying them, and give heavy bonds for the payment of tax and support of the natives. They enforce this view by many considerations, and seem strongly opposed to the policy recommended by Mr. Boutwell. The Senate passed a bill last session leasing the fisheries, which is now under debate in the House Committee on Commerce. As amended it carries out the suggestions of McIntyre, Bryant and Raymond. It is in ten sections, and appears to be carefully drawn. It permits the killing of one hundred thousand seals per annum, unless the Secretary of the Treasury thinks it necessary to restrict the company to a smaller number. All the privileges granted by the act are given to the "Alaska Commercial Company" for a period of twenty years They agree to pay internal revenue tax of one dollar and a half on each skin taken and shipped, give reasonable wages to the natives for their labor, and furnish them with food goods and clothing at reasonable rates; maintain schools for the education of all children, neither sell nor give away spirituous liquors to the natives; give bond in three hundred thousand dollars, for performance of their duties, and submit to such regulations as the Treasury Department may make. Other provisions lay penalties for violation of the act, and say that Government shall not be subjected to any expense on behalf of said company, and Congress retains the right to amend or repeal the act at pleasure. Secretary Boutwell has been before the committee to oppose this bill, but the talk among such members of Congress as have looked into the subject leads to the conclusion that his policy will not prevail, but that something like the bill aforesaid will finally be passed.

The Cadetship Business.

The Military Committee intend to report tomorrow a resolution for expulsion in the case of Deweese, of North Carolina, and the facts in the case of Butler, of Tennessee. The evidence taken on Saturday shows that Deweese made a direct bargain with a boy in this city for a naval cadetship for five hundred dollars; that the money was paid into his hands, and the boy has been in the Academy for the last year. The mother of the boy appeared before the Committee on Saturday, and swore the appointment had been of no pecuniary advantage to Deweese, but in cross examination she broke down, and the fact came out that the money had been paid back by him since the investigation began. This is in addition to a promise to fill a West Point appointment, and subsequent disposition of it to buy off State Senator Lotter, of North Carolina, for $3,000. While the testimony is positive evidence in Goladay's case, the belief is that there is a dodge in it which they propose to ascertain. Butler's case is not clear on the point whether the agreement to pay money was made before the appointment was given or not, but, the testimony will be reported to the House for its action. The testimony in General Sheridan's, Inspector General, through whose hands West Point appointments pass, was to the effect that he held back some fifteen nominations from last spring, on the ground that the boys were not *bona fide* residents of the district. The question was finally submitted to the Attorney General, who decided that one day's residence was not fixed by the requirements of law, and General Schriver was therefore overruled.

A Tariff Demonstration.

There is likelihood of a tariff demonstration in the House to-morrow. Pretty much everybody admits that the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee is dead, and its principal opponents are talking of seeing if they cannot vote not only against that but also against the existing law. They will be strengthened by the President's well known opinion that there should be a reduction of twenty millions in the tariff income. The new movement will be for a reduction of duties both in the interest of industry and tax payers, and the parties hope to get the bill through by a union of free traders, revenue men and moderate protectionists.

WASHINGTON, February 25.

GEN. BUTLER'S FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

In accordance with a published notice, a meeting of the friends of Gen. B. F. Butler was held in Union League House this evening. Some one was made, the orators speaking in eulogistic terms of that gentleman as having, by a company of Massachusetts troops at the beginning of the late war, opened communication with the Union army. In Congress and out of Congress, His friends then proceeded to his house for the purpose of serenading him.

AMENDMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The following is the amendment intended to be proposed to-morrow by Mr. Shellabarger, the resolution, declaratory of the meaning and intention of the law relating to income tax, viz: Insert at the end of the resolution, as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means:

That instead of the tax heretofore imposed, there shall be levied a tax of three per centum on the amount annually derived from the sources mentioned in said act over and above five thousand dollars, except upon the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States, which shall remain exempt as provided by said tax: *Provided*, that if any person holding, either in his or her own right, or as guardian, trustee, executor, or administrator, or in any fiduciary capacity whatsoever, stocks, policies, deposits, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, upon the purchase of which a premium sums, interest, or coupons, of which a tax is directed to be levied, shall have been paid by the officers of corporations, shall, and do declare under oath or affirmation, before the assessor or assistant assessor of the district in which he or she resides, to such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that he, she, his or her ward or beneficiary, is not possessed of an income of two thousand dollars liable to be assessed under the provisions of said sections; and if the assessor or assistant assessor shall be satisfied of the truth of such declaration he shall deliver certificate to that effect to the person so making the declaration of which certificate, to the officers required to collect such tax and its deposits with him, shall accept receipt for such bonds, undistributed sums, interest, or coupons from said [illegible] and they shall not be the party entitled thereto without deduction of tax.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Postoffice Department has issued the following Postoffice changes in Pennsylvania:

Dawson's Station, Fayette county—Wm. W. Lucc, vice J. B. Snyder, resigned.

Indiana county—Wm. B. Kellar, vice R. Litzinger, moved away.

Dividing Ridge, Somerset county—Isaac Wilson, vice R. Hillegas, resigned.

Reamstown, Lancaster county—J. R. Reddig, vice N. S. Hoffman, resigned.

Reinholdsville, Lancaster—J. R. Lutz, vice J. Koelper, resigned.

Adamstown, Lancaster county—L. N. Evans, vice H. Stauffer, removed.

Mount Joy, Lancaster county—A. Sourbeer, vice W. H. Shober.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The proprietor of a New York weekly newspaper to-day had an interview with the Senate Post Office Committee, and protested his views on newspaper postage. He subsequently interviewed Postmaster Creswell on the same subject, and also had a conversation of the franking privilege.

MR. ORTON'S ARGUMENT.

At a special session of the Senate Postal Committee yesterday morning, Mr. Orton continued his argument against the Hubbard scheme. In the course of his remarks Mr. Orton said compeling lines were now in operation in a majority of the States, all of which were before the Committee. The remarks by Mr. Orton will be published in full to-morrow.

HARRISBURG.

The Appropriation to Dixmont.

Letter from Hon. D. N. White—The Provision Relative to Managers of Dixmont Hospital Suggested by Board of State Charities—Senator Howard's Course on the Pleasant Valley Railway Bill—Mr. Howard's Remarks on the Church Guild Bill—Treasurer Moore—The Border Raid on the Treasury—The Nunnery Bill.

The Dixmont Hospital Appropriation.

CARD FROM HON. D. N. WHITE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, February 25, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of this date, in an article on the appropriation bill, I find the following remark in relation to Dixmont Hospital, to wit:

"Mr. White, of Allegheny, who is familiar with the institution and its management, vigorously opposed the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars," etc.

Now, I made no opposition to the appropriation, but supported and voted for it. The debate you refer to was not on the appropriation but on the proposition to strike out the proviso inserted in the bill by the Committee of Ways and Means to elect a certain number of State managers. This proviso, I am informed, not being a member of the committee myself, was inserted at the suggestion of the Board of State Charities, and believing it to be wise and proper, I was averse to having it excluded. While I have the highest respect for the benevolent and very respectable gentlemen who manage the institution, believing them to be governed by worthy motives in all their acts in relation to it, I think it would be better both for them and the best interest of the commonwealth, that the State which furnishes the money, and is annually asked to provide for thousands of dollars, should be more largely represented in its management. I did not know at the time that the Board of Charities had recommended the proviso. I did not know how it got there—but I am glad that I had the sanction of distinguished men, whose official business it is to watch over the benevolent institutions of the State. D. N. WHITE.

The Pleasant Valley Railway.

CARD FROM SENATOR HOWARD.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of the 25th inst., I see an article asking for an explanation of the defeat of the Pleasant Valley Railroad bill. I cannot explain, I was not in the *secret* of its defeat. I was for it. I supported it earnestly and made two speeches to save it. I called the yeas and nays and voted for it.

Senators outside of our county took charge of it and urged its defeat, and on my motion, when I saw the danger, refused me the courtesy to postpone the vote on the bill for one or two days, in order that the friends of the bill could be here, or get notice of the danger. Mr. Graham is not here to-day. He is in Philadelphia on Committee. I shall call his attention to the matter on his return.

The article seems to insinuate that there was a *sham* or pretended support given the bill by Mr. Graham and myself. This is not true. I say for myself I can only speak for myself. I never slam or pre end. I will always take ground fairly on one side or the other. I voted for and earnestly support that bill, and I will *do it again*. Respectfully, THOS. HOWARD.

CARD FROM SENATOR GRAHAM.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have just received a copy of the COMMERCIAL of this date, which contains a communication from the Hon. Thomas Howard, of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railroad, which is untrue in every particular, so far as my action in the matter is concerned.

First. He states that "Senator Graham solicited management of the bill."

I have been in the Senate eight years, and have never yet asked to have *this* or any other bill considered to my advantage.

Second. That "I am a stockholder in the Manchester line."

I would say that I do not own one dollar's worth of stock in that road, nor am I interested in it, either directly or indirectly, to the amount of one cent.

The writer suggests "how easy would it be for Senator Graham to say to Senator Wallace: 'Vote for this bill for me and I will vote for all you can, for my constituents want it, but I don't.'" I say that I never in my life have conceived such a thought, I might do so, but I never intimated to any one in the form or any other form in any manner, that the passage of the bill would be agreeable to me. I received the bill from the Enrolling Committee, and the first opportunity read it in place, and it was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On several occasions I asked the Chairman to report it, and when it was reported from committee I asked that it be taken up immediately, and when it came up before the Senate on that subject, it was objected to by Senator Wallace. Then, under the rules, it laid over for one week, and when it came on the second again, Senators Wallace, Cowden, Penrose, Buckalew, and, I think, others, spoke against it, the latter saying that he would vote against the passage of the bill would interfere with charters already granted. In addition to this Senator Howard and myself *attended* and *voted* for the bill.

I have given the "Pleasant Valley bill" the same attention given to other bills. I advised its friends that they had no chance in the House at Harrisburg against it. In conclusion I would say that I have nothing to conceal, and have had nothing to do with it in connection with the matter.

Respectfully, &c., JAMES L. GRAHAM.

Exempting Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation.

The following are the remarks of Hon. Thos. Howard, in the Senate, on the bill to exempt the Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation, delivered in the State Senate, on Thursday:

Mr. Speaker: I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate, for the consideration of this bill. I know will be supported with pleasure by every Senator. I desire that the rules be suspended and the bill passed at once as a mark of respect to those noble and generous men and women who have established and maintained the Pittsburgh Church Guild. I will say to Senators, that it is a place where one-hundred and fifty orphans, where the poor are cared for, without any demand upon the Treasury of the State, except that their slender means be exempt for the relief of the needy, the sick and distressed. It will not be diminished in its power of affording relief, by withdrawing any portion to pay taxes. To the credit of the banks of Pittsburgh be it said that is asked! This is not a great institution built up by hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed by the Commonwealth, but every inch of its ground, every stone in its building, is the free gift of that pure charity that is better than gold. Its doors are open daily to the needy of our Christian religion. Mr. Speaker, in the struggle of life, there are many who, at present in peace and look upon an object like this—a place where the needy, selfishness is the only ambition is to dispense a kindly charity to our fellows. With clean hands the Church Guild of Pittsburgh only have asked far more of the State. Her request is the smallest and most reasonable. Many of the palatial piles that have been reared as a shrine to the God of Mammon, have failed to unpaid charity dispensed at those doors. No! the poor that enter those costly walls needy, sick, every soul in distress, is furnished pay from four to ten dollars per week, and those who minister to the wants of the poor of mankind, have not where to lay their heads, must toil after all, unless the county where they reside becomes responsible for payment.

To the Church Guild you have a right to visit, where hundreds of sad hearts are cheered—where medicine and medical attention is given to the sick, and where the dying are taken from the cold charities of the world, to where they will find comfort in the bosom of the Church, and in the language of Bishop Scarborough, "Infinite goodness." I shall not interfered with by Congress, it was probable that within a short time, a year or two at farthest, competition in the telegraph would exist all over the country. Competition really protected the interest of the stockholders, but so long as the latter are ready to invest capital in such enterprises, the public will certainly not complain, and the Government has no occasion to interfere.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to continue the sales of the $10 coupon bonds in exchange of one million bonds on alternate weeks during March on account of the sinking fund, and the sale of two millions of bonds in all, and also the purchase of two millions of bonds each alternate week for the special fund.

REPORT ON THE GEORGIA CASE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have unanimously agreed upon a report on the resolution of Mr. Ferry, making it operative. They do not recommend any further legislation, but say there were irregularities in the organization of the present Legislature. They decide that the terms of the Governor and members of the Legislature commenced in 1868. The report is considered as favorable to Messrs. Hill and Miller, although the committee make no special recommendation in regard to the Senatorial question.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, February 26.—A bill for the repeal of the old usury laws has passed the House without opposition. It allows parties to agree upon the rate of interest.

AUGUSTA, February 27.—In the Senate yesterday the resolution for payment in coin of debts of the State contracted prior to February 28, 1867, was tabled.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—The Legislature has passed a bill incorporating the Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company. They ask nothing but the right of way.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, February 26.—The Legislature passed resolutions to-day requiring the Governor to call an election to secure a vote on the ratification or rejection of the amended constitution on Saturday, the 26th of March. Persons voting on said election will not be required to have a certificate of registration. A bill passed the House on first reading to fund the bonded debt of the State, and was ordered to be printed.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, February 26.—The House has passed an enabling bill. This legalizes the acts of military appointees in office since the State was admitted, and provides that places shall be filled by appointment by the Governor. When passed by the Senate the bill will further the State from military rule as fast as they can be appointed by the Governor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 27.—The Legislative Committee appointed at the last session to investigate the disordered state of affairs in the Third Congressional District have reported that there was a thoroughly organized party in the district to defeat the final object of the reconstruction acts, and that Republicans were intimidated, threatened, whipped and murdered. The Democratic portion of the Committee is preparing a minority report, asserting that the majority report is highly colored.

The trial of George Vanderpool at Manistee, Mich., for the murder of Herbert Field, was concluded Saturday, in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. On being asked why sentence should not be pronounced, the prisoner spoke ten minutes, calling God to witness his innocence of the crime. He was sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train Precipitated into a Ravine.

Seventeen Passengers Killed.

Names of the Killed and Wounded —Particulars of the Accident.

OXFORD, MISS., February 26.—A fearful accident occurred about four o'clock yesterday afternoon to the regular morning train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for New Orleans. The train leaving Hemboldt behind time, rapidly approached Bonner's trestle, which is forty feet high and over a ravine. The engine crossed safely, but the remainder of the train ran off the track, crushing the trestle and completely wrecking the baggage, mail, express and three passenger cars. The cause of the accident is believed to have been the unsound condition of the trestle timber, which permitted the rail to slip out of place as the train passed. The passenger cars, which crashed through the trestle or plunged into the ditch. Every car was utterly destroyed. The baggage and express freight broke loose and was scattered on the sides of the ravine, into which the wreck plunged. The first and second passenger cars were shattered to pieces, The remaining passenger car kept its place on the track, while its forward end rested on the wreck of the second car in the ravine at an inclination of fifty degrees. Two women, four children, twelve white and three colored persons are known to have been killed, and it is feared some others.

Among the killed was Col. Spears, a planter residing fourteen miles from Jackson, who was returning from Chicago with thirty laborers; also Sam Moorenstone, of Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Duncan K. Farrell, who had just arrived from Scotland via New York, and J. McIntosh, supervisor of the Southern end of the road. The names of the others are not ascertained, but it is believed all were from the West and South. Among the injured was Miss Argy Elliott, of New York, who was fastened an hour in the wreck by the side of five men who were killed, but she is rescued without a apparent injury, except a badly mashed hand. Colonel Sam Cox, of Oxford, is also badly injured, and generated by the passengers thrown upon him in the wreck, but is now considered safe. One negro was badly broke; another's knee crushed; many cut and bruised, and three or four sufferers from internal injuries.

A special train from Louisville was only half an hour behind the wrecked train, with a large party of Northern and Western railroad men, with their families, and a few passengers, including John E. Russell and wife, J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the Associated Press, and Fred Byrd, of the Cincinnati Gazette, New Orleans. The party are all safe, and assisted in succoring the sufferers.

The wounded were chiefly brought to Oxford, where they are now receiving the best attention. H. McCarty, mail agent of the train, was slightly hurt, but declined medical aid. Conductor Ward was uninjured. It is generally supposed to-day that the accident was caused by the spreading of the rails by the heavy train.

The Memphis *Ledger's* Oxford special says sabotage in

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1870.

DELEGATES have been appointed by various religious bodies in the eastern cities to attend the National Convention which meets in Pittsburgh this week, to consider the proposed amendment to the Constitution recognising Divine authority.

THE New York *Tribune*, in a careful estimate of the population of the Union, gives 40,800,000 as the probable population on June 1, 1870, when the ninth census is to be taken. This is an increase of over 9,000,000, or 29.76 per cent. on the population of 1860.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S veto of the House of Correction bill for Philadelphia seems to be generally approved in that city. The *Day* says: "The vetoed bill had all the features of a 'job,' and deserved, as it received, the Governor's negative. In deferring to the wishes of the local authorities the Governor recognises the foundation principle of free government." This is the principle on which the veto of the Police bill was based.

THE Minnesota constitutional amendment, giving women the right of suffrage, puts the question fairly and squarely. The women will have the same right to vote upon it as the men, and a separate ballot box will be provided for their votes. In this way the sentiment of the sex on the question will be arrived at. In Utah the women would not vote when they could, and we are inclined to believe this will be the result throughout the country, at least until the surroundings of our elections are readily reformed.

THE Republicans of Portland, Maine, have adopted the "Crawford County System" of making nominations. Remarking on this fact the New York *Tribune* says: "When the mass of voters of all parties come to take as much interest in nominations as they do in elections, we may reasonably expect a higher degree of character and honesty in office holders." The days of the caucus system are drawing to a close. Hereabouts, we fancy, its ascendancy will not be much longer seen; and smart leaders who have profited by it should take note.

A MEETING intended as a step preliminary to putting Gen. BUTLER on the Presidential track, was held in Washington Saturday evening. One sensible man appears to have been present. We refer to the speaker who expressed the opinion that the movement was premature and would do Gen. BUTLER more harm than good. The meeting was not large in numbers. No names are given, though Senator WILSON'S, HORACE MAYNARD'S and those of other members of Congress were used in connection with the movement, without authority no doubt.

PEOPLE are asking, why does gold go down? Some are bothering their heads to find all sorts of difficult and roundabout answers. But plain people conclude that gold goes down simply because it can't help it. There is nothing to keep it up. It is natural that it should go down. Unnatural causes, of which Wall street gambling is the worst, have kept it up for some time. But Wall street has wearied. Nor are serious consequences likely to ensue. Gold at par would add from two to three hundred millions to the volume of currency. For six or seven years gold has been merely an article of merchandise, and was no more a part in the volume of currency than the Delaware peach crop. As it approaches par gold will resume its legitimate place—and business of every kind will be lively on a solid basis. So let gold go down—gradually yet surely.

THE argument of Mr. ORTON, before the Committee of Congress, in opposition to the Postal Telegraph, wherein he undertook to show, and to his own satisfaction did show, that the proposed change would entail a heavy loss on the Government, bears a striking resemblance to the arguments of the opponents of cheap postage years ago. They proved with equal clearness that any reduction would entail a loss, and that the three cent postage was out of the question, unless, indeed, the Government was prepared to stand nearly the total expense of the mail service independently of the postage receipts. These predictions read oddly enough now in the light of the three cent postage experience, and the idea of penny postage, already proposed, to which we are rapidly advancing, and which is only a question of time. Mr. HUBBARD will reply to Mr. ORTON. We are assured that he is prepared to controvert all the deductions made by him from the incorrect statistics that that gentleman brought forward, and will prove that if the results under the proposed bill will not be profitable both to the Government and to the public, it will only be attributable to disgraceful mismanagement.

A BILL will be presented in the House of Representatives, in a few days, altering the law in relation to the distribution of the penalty for selling liquor on Sunday in Allegheny county. Under the law as it now stands one half the penalty (twenty-five dollars) goes to the informer, and the new bill proposes to strike this clause out, leaving the penalty as it is now, fifty dollars. A correspondent writes us from Harrisburg, favoring this proposed change, on the ground that giving the one-half of the fine to the informer has not met the purpose intended—namely: to place a check upon Sunday liquor selling. We beg to differ with the view expressed by this correspondent, that "the measure has been a complete failure." It has operated as an incentive to the discharge of what is generally regarded by officers as an unpleasant duty—informing against those who violate the Sunday liquor law. Abolish this provision, and how many officers will pay even the slightest attention to the sale of liquors on Sunday? Not one in a hundred. The fact is, Sunday liquor selling would largely increase, and there would be scarcely any revenue derived in the way of penalty. At present, whenever an officer makes twenty-five dollars for convicting a Sunday liquor seller, a similar sum is paid into the poor fund of the respective district. All this will cease if the law is changed, and Sunday drinking will become a serious evil. We are aware that the law is sometimes abused by a certain class of low informers, but there is a speedy and certain way of dealing with these fellows. At the last term of court, an honest and law-abiding tavern keeper had one of these harpies sent to the penitentiary for perjury, in swearing that he bought liquor in his house on Sunday. It was an easy matter for the tavern keeper to prove that he had not sold liquor, because his house and bar had been kept uniformly closed on Sunday. Tavern keepers who obey the law have nothing to fear from informers; but the provision of the law alluded to, is a terror to those who clandestinely sell on Sunday, as they have no means of guarding against the penalty. We cannot see the slightest good which would result from the proposed change, but we believe it would be fruitful of evil in opening hundreds of rum shops on Sunday which now remain closed, or are accessible only to a very limited number.

THOUGH Americans are not immediately concerned in either the actions or character of the Prince of Wales, it seems likely that most of them read about him with more or less interest. He once visited us; he is the son of VICTORIA and of ALBERT, the Good, both respected here as over the water; and, finally, he will, in all probability, some day, be King of England. By the cable dispatches published in Saturday's COMMERCIAL, we learned that the *Times* ascribes the Prince's innocent involvement with the scandalous MORDAUNT case, to his "carelessness of his reputation and heedlessness in matters of personal intimacies forbidden to royalty." For the Prince's edification "the Thunderer" recalls his father's example, and promises that he will in future follow it. In the last *Galaxy* there is an article on the Prince by a person familiar with London and its gossip, in which the opinion is expressed that the English papers have done mischief by lecturing the Prince too much. This they did when he was a quite promising young fellow. At present the writer believes him an almost unspeakably unexemplary person. He is described as a "heavy, fat, stolid, prematurely bald, elderly young man." "A more stupid looking man than the Prince it would be hard to find." He habitually frequents theaters of the lowest class, &c. In features and expression he is more like old GEORGE III. than like GEORGE IV. to whom he is oftenest compared. But we referred to the article for the purpose of mentioning a circumstance reported by the writer, which serves to illustrate the remark of the *Times* about "intimacies forbidden to royalty." It appears that the Prince is a zealous seeker after notabilities of all sorts, famous and infamous. The magazine writer says:

"The Prince has more than once visited the Pope, and he has more than once visited Garibaldi. Indeed, he seems to have a harmless liking for knowing personally all people who are talked about; and I fancy he hunted up the Pope, and Garibaldi, and John Bright, and Robert Lowe, just as he sends for Mr. Toole, the comic actor, or Blandin, or Chang the giant.

It may deserve notice as a rather remarkable fact, that this Prince of Wales is utterly indifferent to politics, and gives no sign of having anything to do with Parliamentary opposition. Perhaps if his predecessor were a father instead of a mother, he might take a different course.

SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS.

Noble love of fame places neither limit nor restriction to its aims and desires. That is rather a paltry ambition which rests quietly satisfied with distinction in a single department of exertion, or with eminence in one character. The orator who had made the best speech ever delivered in the House of Commons, did not feel that he had succeeded in life until he had produced the best comedy of his century. RICHELIEU, as prime minister of France, wielding the destinies of Europe, was harassed with envy and discontent because he was not acknowledged as the greatest master of dramatic composition. But this insatiable sort of ambition is, perhaps, most strikingly illustrated in our own day and country. In several characters our great Pennsylvania Senator, CAMERON, is, on all hands, admitted to stand, "if not first, in the very first line." What these characters are it would be a slight upon the intelligence of our readers to specify. Not satisfied with these manifold and unquestionable titles to distinction, he has lately advanced a new claim to the admiration and reverence of his countrymen. In the debate in the Senate, a few days ago, on the admission of Mr. REVELS to a seat, our admirable CRICHTON related the particulars of a remarkable interview between himself and JEFFERSON DAVIS just prior to the war, while DAVIS was still a member of the Senate. CAMERON informed his *confreres* that, at this interview, he foretold to DAVIS the moment when slavery would cease and when his (DAVIS'a) seat in the Senate would be occupied by a negro.

Most people, we fancy, will regard this appearance of CAMERON among the prophets in the light in which it first presented itself to us, as a new *role* assumed by him to manifest the universality of his mental and moral endowments. This view seems forced upon us by the retrospective nature of the claim. Were the Senator to come out as a prophet at present, the pretense might seem natural enough; it would receive plausibility from his many years and much intercourse with the world, and we know that

"Old experience may attain
Something like prophetic strain."

But, it seems, this gift of direct foreknowledge was possessed by the Senator, many years ago, in his comparative youth. No intimation is given of intercourse with spirits, or of tampering with clairvoyants, and we are plainly intended to ascribe the prediction to a personal faculty of prevision, but whether as the result of a momentary lapse or aflatus; or of immanent inspiration, we are left to conjecture. That our admirable statesman wished to be understood as claiming something more than mere sagacious anticipation of the natural course of events is evident beyond controversy from his use of the prediction in debate. The purpose of his statement was to induce Sentors to admit Mr. REVELS to a seat in the chair once occupied by JEFFERSON DAVIS. And surely a most effective mode of accomplishing this object was to let them know that the predestination of a negro to sit in that particular seat was a thing known to CAMERON and foretold to DAVIS years ago. In any other view the stat ment was an idle and irrelevant vaunt of the Senator's own sagacity, a suggestion quite inconsistent with the well known modesty and good sense of our venerable representative.

Another portion of Mr. CAMERON'S speech in this REVELS debate must have impressed the Senators less favorably. Mr. WILLIAMS, for the purpose of setting aside the application of the DRED SCOTT decision to Mr. REVELS'S case, stated that the latter having much white blood in him, was certainly a citizen, as not being wholly descended from slaves. Whereupon Mr. CAMERON "considered the attempt of the Senator from Oregon to argue that this man had more white than black blood in his veins unworthy of any Senator, in view of the great services of the colored soldiers."

Quite right to stand up for the colored soldiers; but as a response to the Oregon Senator's remarks, CAMERON'S retort was flabby and reminds one of Mrs. CAUDLE'S manner of meeting Mr. CAUDLE'S remonstrances. It should seem that CAMERON, in his desire to praise the colored soldiers, was content to talk drivel.

ON the 24th instant, the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic was very generally celebrated in Paris and probably in other cities. The telegraph connects with this statement the noteworthy circumstance, that these assemblies of the people, conducted themselves with perfect order, and that the Police nowhere found occasion to interfere with the proceedings. No room, we believe, exists for doubt that the great artisan class and, even to a considerable extent, the class of mere laborers in France have at length become fairly possessed of and duly impressed with the notion of the energy of mere moral force. Not very many years ago, this idea was as completely foreign to the thoughts of those classes as the theory of the precession of the equinoxes, or the doctrine of the conservation of force in the physical world. A succession of revolutions, the advance of intelligence through the spread of books and the circulation of cheap newspapers, and the habit of spending their leisure in the discussion of historical and economical questions, must be recognized as some, perhaps the chief causes of the change in these men. However to be accounted for, it seems to be so real and obvious that, as we stated the other day, shrewd observers on the ground are confident that the reign of violence is over in France. We may trust and rejoice that this is so, but before letting it down as certain, we had better wait for more conclusive tests than any yet tried.

THE Italian Opera has failed again in New York. Mr. Maretzek having been brought to grief the hundredth time. Whereat Philadelphia jubilates. Mr. Maretzek says in his card that he had promised Mlle. Carlotta Patti in the "Magic Flute" as one of the attractions of the season, but having received a letter from Max Strakosch informing him that in consequence of her recent illness all her engagements would have to be postponed, and she could not visit New York until April, he thought it best to put all performances off until he could appear, or he could prepare a compensating novelty.

It seems as though the property owners in New York would have to come down in the rate of rents. All up and down Broadway and other thoroughfares we are assured desirable buildings remain unoccupied because the owners refuse to recognize and conform to the fall in gold. In the lower parts of the city, down among the Wills and Bears, property owners have manifested more judgment, and are materially reducing rents. Offices in Wall and Broad streets, which last year brought $2,000, are now being rented for $1,500, and those which rented for $1,500 then, now bring barely $1,000.

THE "Revenue reformers" in New York held a meeting the other night, whereat the cloven foot of Free Trade, stuck out with frightful nakedness. Of course Free Trade means direct taxation to pay the expenses of government. The more politic of the "reformers" are not ready to take this ground openly, though they know it is what "revenue reform" means. But the truth cannot be long disguised; in the coming conflict, this will be one branch of the issue.

THE Miners' Union have officially notified the officers of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company that a general stoppage of the work would occur in the mining regions on Monday next, 28th inst., to continue for an indefinite length of time. The Lackawanna miners will join in the suspension. The miners claim that the entire anthracite region will follow suit, but this is discredited. The object of this combined action is to obtain control of the market by decreasing the supply.

THE universal verdict is that Whittemore made a mistake in permitting Butler to make the defense he did for him. The belief appears to be that he would have fared better had he made his statement in a straight forward manner, and thrown himself on the mercy of the Senate. It is curious to note that Butler did not vote to sustain his client.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

The present is undoubtedly the era or age of monthly magazines. A demand of the day calls for a bountiful supply of such reading matter as is most easily furnished through such a medium, and many of the great publishing houses make haste to answer the call. Some, we know, consider this magazine literature an evil of the time, but this contemptuous judgment is, perhaps, sometimes little better than a prejudice, or an opinion founded upon too slight a knowledge of the subject. No one, we fancy, can examine the numbers for March of the principal publications of this class without an impression of the large amount of ability and knowledge applied in their preparation, of the quantity of correct and valuable information diffused by them, and of the healthy spirit and sound views of life by which they are generally marked.

In the *Galaxy*, besides the continued serials by Charles Reade and Anthony Trollope, *at Cambridge University*, gives some instructive glimpses of life in that famous seat of learning; *The Prince of Wales*, by Justin McCarthy, describes the character of that eminent personage, and discusses the chances of his quiet succession to the throne of his mother; and *Ten Years in Rome* gives an apparently candid account of the Religious Orders.

Old and New for March is fully up to the standard raised in the first number of this magazine, the number for January, 1870. Of that number we wrote as we thought, describing briefly the new and characteristic features of the publication. In the number for March we have the same variety of topics, and the same brief, vigorous and satisfactory treatment of important subjects. We direct the particular attention of readers to the articles—*Religion in Schools*, by A. D. Mayo; *Nature and the Great Railroad*, by W. T. Brigham; *Things New and Old*, by Washington Gladden, and *The School Men and their Burdens*, by Sidney Andrews. *The Record of Progress* is very interesting.

Putnam's presents a variety to gratify all tastes. *Our Trip to Egypt as Guests of the Viceroy* is amusing. The paper on the question is *death painful?* answers it in the negative with some curious facts that may be new to most readers. *The subverted Church and the circumvented Church* ought to be carefully read by all. This number announces that Mr. Parke Godwin will in future edit the Magazine, an arrangement certain to greatly increase its excellence.

Lippincott's is perhaps not quite up to its own standard, though it contains several articles well worth reading. Even *Lion Lane*, in spite of the writer's affectation, gives one a very distinct and perhaps correct notion of the wild Senator from Kansas. The monthly gossip in *Lippincott* is always good.

Harper's, the best of popular Magazines, never fails to contain much good reading matter as well as good pictorial illustrations, and this number seems rather an advance upon its predecessors. Certainly there is no obvious falling off. Mr. Conway's *South Coast Sauntering in England* are continued at great length, abound in anecdotes of travel and in descriptions of scenery, and give an account of the author's visit to Mr. Tennyson. While referring to this very readable paper, there is, perhaps, no harm in saying that Mr. Conway rashly attempts a Greek derivation. The Greek word *chaino* means *to yawn, gape, open wide*. It does not mean *to cleave asunder*, as he *recklessly* says it does. The Editor's Table in this magazine is nearly always worth the price of a number, much more indeed.

The Western Monthly is a magazine published in Chicago, of which this is the first number we have seen. Without odious comparison, we may justly say of it that it contains more than one paper that would honor any Eastern magazine. On its title page it claims to be partly "devoted to the interests of the West," as it ought to be, and this purpose is apparent in several of the articles. The first paper is a sketch of the life and labors of Robert Kennicott, an earnest student of natural history and a scientific explorer, who died young, though not before he had accomplished much for the promotion of his favorite studies. "He was a Chicago man." Another very well written paper, *The Prima Donna*, gives the fullest account we have seen of the career of the delightful singer Madame Parepa Rosa. Madame Rosa, we learn, was born in Edinburgh, in 1839; her father was the Baron Georgiades de Boyesku, a gentleman of Wallachian birth; her mother was a sister of Edward Seguin, the renowned Tasso, and herself a *prima donna* of considerable reputation. In this interesting sketch Carl Rosa is not forgotten.

The Atlantic seems to us, upon the whole, a rather weak number, containing more than a fair proportion of *padding*. *A night in a Typhoon* is a vivid sketch of the wreck of the war ship *Idaho* in the China seas, and *Outlaws in Earthquakes* will be read with interest.

Our Monthly, a religious and literary magazine for the family, shows great improvement in this number upon the first issue in January. We thus see that its editors are keeping their promise. The most notable paper is Dr. Warren's presentation of a view not commonly entertained of the purpose and tenor of Solomon's song. And there is also a good paper on the late Joseph Addison Alexander. This magazine seems destined to be a very valuable publication and presents strong claims to the patronage of Presbyterian and other families. It is published by Sutton & Scott, Cincinnati.

In regard to *Our Young Folks*, it perhaps is enough to say that it is as good as usual. It would not be easy to imagine a magazine better suited to or more certain to interest the class for whom it is intended. Jean Ingelow's *Mopsa's Famous Voyage* and *Mr. Clarence goes to Congress*, may be read with advantage by old as well as young.

The monthly part No. 11 of *Appleton's Journal* is full of entertaining and instructive matter. The illustrations deserve praise. Biographies of distinguished men, with likenesses, variety, and the short and pithy character of the papers are characteristics of the *Journal*.

We have received *Proceedings of the Third Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, held in New York November 16th and 17th, 1869.* Many readers, we doubt not, will be ready to thank us for calling their attention to this beautifully printed pamphlet, or whatever is the appropriate name. Architecture, whether as the art of decorative construction, or of building well, is every year exciting more intelligent interest. In this volume are reports on special subjects connected with the art, and discussions by accomplished architects on topics important to themselves and the public, which will be read with satisfaction by all who have built or intend to build. It also contains a masterly and luminous address on Professional Guilds by Mr. E. L. Godkin. Western & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

SECRETARY COX and General Walker will address themselves energetically and at once to the business of taking the census. Some amendments to the old law, under which it will be done, will be asked for, such as dropping the slave schedule. General Walker has prepared a short bill to accomplish what is needed. All schedules are now to be sent in by the middle of November, but he advises the return of the schedules of population and mortality by the middle of August, so that they can be used in making up the basis of representation for the next Congress. The enumerators are now appointed by marshals, and he strongly urges that this appointment should be subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior, so that a better class of men may be secured, especially in the South, where it will be difficult, in any event, to get correct returns.

THE New York meeting in behalf of helpless soldiers was a very effective affair. There is one great class of our returned volunteers of whom the New York meeting took no account and who are everywhere overlooked. We mean those who are yearly committed to our prisons. The number of these in Massachusetts last year exceeded 3,000, and this proportion would hold good in nearly all the eastern States. Probably there are now not less than 10,000 and perhaps 20,000 men in prison, throughout the whole country, who have served in the army or navy of the Union. Many of these, of course, were bad men when they enlisted, bad soldiers in the service, and are as bad or worse now. But a great many of them were good soldiers, and note few show by their scars how well they fought. They have fallen into vice and crime, but they ought not, for this reason, to be neglected by the people they fought to save. One of the strongest arguments for a reform in prison discipline, all over the country is the presence of these brave but erring men in almost every prison in the land.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Iron Works at Harlem, New York, have suspended payment. Unfinished contracts to the amount of $65,000 have been placed in the hands of J. Higler & Co. for completion. The company employed 270 men, most of whom will be retained for the work of completing the contracts. The liabilities of the company are stated at about $95,000. It is also stated that the assets, if sufficient time is allowed for their conversion, will more than cover the amount. The concern was, during the war, one of the largest in the country, employing at one time as many as 1,500 men. The property is owned by Homer Ramsdell, one of the Directors of the Erie Railroad Company, from whom it was leased by the company referred to.

The New York plasterers, who have been on a strike against returning to the old ten hour system, have agreed at a mass meeting to give up the eight-hour plan, and work for any rate of wages offered by the bosses and any number of hours named by the employers.

A large meeting has been held in New York, in the Ninth ward, to express the feelings of the citizens of New York at the manner in which crime is increasing, and to devise some means whereby its progress may be checked. A committee of ten was appointed for a public debate, appointed to wait upon the District Attorney and request him to spare no time in bringing about the trial of the murderers now under confinement in the City Prison.

Miss Louisa Bradley of Peacham, N. Y. died recently as was supposed from a recent fall on the ice. In the *post mortem* examination of her lungs, the lower parts of both lungs were found to be ossified to a certain extent, and in a manner never before observed. There were a great many small bones, the longest about an inch in length, and varying in size and shape. It would be only a slight exaggeration to say the lungs were full of them. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs, however. Measures have been taken to call the attention of eminent medical men to this singular case.

A memorial has been prepared by President Woolsey of Yale College, and numerously signed by the leading men of Connecticut and professors in colleges, asking Congress to include in the coming census all incomes, large and small, derived from every sort of business, as they believe that it is only by this means that the national resources can be properly ascertained.

The great hall of the Cooper Institute has been engaged for the 10th of March for a grand mass meeting of workingwomen. The convention will be held for the purpose of organizing the different branches of female labor, with a view to forming co-operative workshops. There will be two sessions—day and evening.

Massachusetts is getting up in the fashion. Her Legislature is accused of "raids on the Treasury."

The celebrated physiologist and physicist, Helmholtz, is attacked annually by hay fever. From the twentieth of May to the end of June he suffers from a catarrh of the upper air passages, and he has found during this period, and at no other, that his nasal secretions are peopled by active little organisms called vibrios. They appear to nestle by preference in the cavities and recesses of the nose, for a strong sneeze is necessary to dislodge them.

A writer in the Springfield *Republican* is of the opinion that meerschaums as Sunday School rewards are not just the thing. Sweet simplicity! Better make it a box of cigars at once.

The report that the United States Express Company has signed an agreement with the Adams Express and the American Merchant's Union for a redistribution of routes is confirmed. The delay in affixing the signatures was owing to a dispute as to the proper equivalent for an office in Chicago.

A lady residing in Union street, Brooklyn, attempted suicide a few days since by swallowing a quantity of paris green, which she thought would end her life quite suddenly. She took hold of her husband, kissed him tenderly and bid him good-by, and was about resigning herself to the arms of death, when her husband tried to give an alarm; but she held him tightly, and but for his stentorian calls for help, which roused the neighbors, she would have accomplished her purpose. The neighbors collected, sent for a physician, who was fortunate in saving the life of the woman. It required the united strength of two or three men to loosen her grasp on the husband.

Josh Billings writes that "Philosophers and agreet that the milk is put into the koker nut, and then the hole is neatly plugged up; but who the fellow is who dux it the philosophers are honest enough, for a wonder, to admit that they kant tell."

The latest report is that Brigham Young had ordered all of the faithful—especially those possessing more than one wife—to make ready to depart for an island in the Pacific, which he had purchased. Mr. Richards called upon an influential Mormon and asked him if he believed this rumor to be founded in fact, and received for reply that it was probably true.

The source of the sun's heat is a most puzzling problem. In a late lecture Dr. B. A. Gould said that the heat was equal to what would be produced by the combustion of half a pound of coal each second on each square foot of its surface. Supposing the whole of the sun's mass composed of coal, and to burn at this rate, thus giving out its present amount of heat, it would last only 4,000 years.

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WRITING FLUIDS AND
COPYING INKS,
BILL FILES,
POSTOFFICE, CASH AND
BILL BOXES,
ARM RESTS,
ERASERS,
READY REFERENCE
FILES,
SHIPMAN'S FILES,
MERCHANDISE TAGS,
MOORE'S BLOTTERS,
BLOTTING PAPERS,
MUCILAGE,
PAPER FASTENERS,
COUNTING HOUSE AND
SCHOOL SLATES,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
STATIONERY
BLANK BOOKS,
Of Every Description on hand and Made to Order.
Orders for PRINTING and BINDING promptly attended to at LOWEST PRICES.
MYERS,
SCHOYER
& CO.,
POST BUILDING,
No. 145 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
Gray & Logan
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,
TO
89 FIFTH AVENUE,
Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.
Our Stock is Still
LARGE AND COMPLETE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND
GREAT BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.
Gray & Logan,
89 FIFTH AVENUE.

DIAMOND TOMATOES.
Quite a desideratum has been achieved by the DIAMOND PACKING CO., in their
CORELESS TOMATOES,
Which the consumer will readily appreciate. They are receiving universal favorable notice, and are acknowledged the best canned. They are a cheap and wholesome luxury. Use the best. Use the CORELESS, and satisfy yourself of their superior excellence.
Ask Your Grocer for the Diamond Brand—Wick's Coreless.
Use no inferior article when the best is so cheap.
Wholesale Dealers.
VANGORDER & SHEPARD,
VOIGT, HAHOOD & CO.
W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS,
SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects, How to Live and What to Live For; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. Pocket Volumes containing Three Lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 618 Broadway, New York.

CARPETS.
NEW CARPETS,
AT
Positive Reduction in Price.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR
NEW SPRING STOCK
Unsurpassed for extent and variety, comprising the Newest and Best Patterns in
English and American Brussels
AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &C.,
Which we offer Fifteen to Twenty-five cents per yard less than the lowest prices of last year.
This being the largest reduction that has been made for several years, readers our New Stock worth the attention of purchasers.
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
SECOND FLOOR.
NEW CARPETS.
PRICES REDUCED
TO CORRESPOND WITH
WHOLESALE RATES.
McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
CARPETS
REDUCED.
Oliver McClintock & Co.,
Have Marked Down Prices to correspond with the Times.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLY,
INGRAIN AND COMMON
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c.,
AT LESS THAN LAST SEASON'S RATES.
We have the Largest Assortment and make the
LOWEST PRICES.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS.
Druggets,
Drugget Squares,
Oil Cloths,
Matting,
Window Shades.
SLEIGH ROBES, &c
Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods at REDUCED PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
STATIONERY
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
We have just received large quantities of the following blocks, which we are prepared to sell at prices far below those of any House west of the mountains, viz:
Cap, Letter and Note Papers.
Bill and Legal Cap.
Octavo Note, Gilt and Plain.
Billet Doux, Parchment, Wedding, Envelopes and Papeteries.
French and Initial Papers.
Envelopes of all sizes, colors and prices
Lead and Slate Pencils.
Pens and Penholders.
Carmine, Violet, Red and Black Ink, of a superior quality.
A FULL LINE OF
Blank and Pass Books.
Also, Notes, Drafts and Receipts.
Fine Paints, 12, 18 and 24 in a box, at $2 00, $3 00 and $4 00 per gross.
N. B.—We can supply anything in the BOOK and STATIONERY LINE, at the Lowest Prices.
SLOAN, KING & CO.,
96 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
1,000
Good Envelopes,
FOR $1 80.
We are still selling good Envelopes at the above price. Have sold about half a million since we first advertised them, and the sale still continues. They are *GOOD, CHEAP* and *DESIRABLE*, and will answer almost every purpose of a fair business Envelope. We have now in stock about 100,000 of them.
J. L. Read & Son,
STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
NOTICE TO LAWYERS.
WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR
Morrison's Law Docket,
THREE SIZES.
POCKET.....$1 00.
200 PAGE.....4 00.
300 PAGE.....5 00.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
101 WOOD STREET.
A Book that Everybody Should Have.
Wells' Every Man His Own Lawyer,
Is a complete and reliable guide in all matters of law and business transactions for EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.
THE ENTIRE LEADING PRESS OF THE COUNTRY unqualifiedly indorse the work. We make a few short extracts from the press:
"As a book reviewer, always at hand to instruct the reader how to proceed in suits and business transactions of every and all kinds; as a book to enable the least learned to draw up deeds, mortgages, agreements, notes, orders, wills, etc., as a book to regard to the laws of the various States concerning exemptions, homestead, limitation of actions, collection of debts, usury and so on, this volume is certainly invaluable to men of business, and it is no surprising that a hundred thousand copies have so soon found their way into the homes and country houses of the multitude. In addition, the work contains a full digest of the action of the Government relative to the construction and the freedmen, the General Bankrupt Law, the Patent Laws, Pension Laws, the Homestead Laws, the Internal Revenue Laws, etc. The publisher has determined to make this work complete, and, to our thinking, he has succeeded. No business man or woman can well satisfy be without it."—New York Times.
"This work is one of the most valuable issues of the press of this country. It contains so much that every law abiding person should know, which none have the time to acquire from voluminous works, that it is truly indispensable."—New York Sunday Atlas.
"Such a useful book cannot be too highly commended. A more comprehensive digest could not be desired."—New York Weekly Tribune.
"There should be a copy of it in every family."—New York Weekly.
"Persons in public confidence can be placed upon the work as authority on all the subjects of which it treats."—Philadelphia Age.
"You can purchase in this book what may be worth hundreds of dollars to you."—St. Louis Dispatch.
"It contains just the kind of information every business man stands most in need of."—Sunday Mercury.
The utility of such a work, no one will now question. The sale of hundreds of thousands of copies, and the constant demand for it, have settled that point. The professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the soldier, the sailor, each requires a convenient, comprehensive and reliable work to which will en

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of TOLEDO BONDS and C. D.

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DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURI...

City of Pittsburgh Seven P...

Water Main Extens...ds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE ...ND CITY TAX

For sale at Par and Accrue... October 1st

IRA B. ...AY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 26, 1870.

The week closes with an easy feeling in money matters. Borrowers experience no difficulty in supplying their wants at lower rates than are usual in this market. There is a class of onside applicants for loans who still have to submit to heavy shaves for money on account of the risky character of the paper offered, but with well-backed paper or collaterals, that make the transaction safe to the lender, money can be had comparatively low in this market at the present time.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, February 26, 1870:

February 21.	Exchanges.	Balances.
" 22.	$3,488,488 02	$ 919,902 91
" 23.	688,948 46	134,939 77
" 24.	651,267 38	107,952 27
" 25.	379,067 40	71,255 10
" 26.	516,681 09	139,965 11
Total	$5,728,040 55	$559,125 82

The course of the gold market during the past few days has attracted a great deal of attention. The popular will seems in favor of lower prices, even if it should be to par. At first there was some alarm and disturbance among that class of business men more likely to be affected, but there is a deep undertone of feeling that we should get clear of the great disturber of values—the fluctuations in the gold premium. As remarked, every step downward in the price of gold is to be welcomed as so much gained toward a reduction of the general cost of living, the cheapening of labor and raw materials, and the reduction of prices generally. Such a process may not be welcome to holders of large stocks of commodities; but it is the only path toward a stable condition of our industries and the general recovery of confidence in business enterprises.

The *Tribune* counsels Congress to let well enough alone. It says: Messrs. Congressmen! the very office boys in the banks and great mercantile houses can read you the lesson of the fact. It says to you "hands off." Give the Secretary authority to fund the debt, and then let the finances alone. All the country further asks is the coincidence of the revenue and the problem of return to specie payments will soon be solved. There will be some pressure, of course, but when can it not be better borne? A good many are not ready for the further shrinkage in inflated values, but when will they be? We are now within sight of specie payments—shall we turn back to the past fluctuations and uncertainties? Shall we convert all business operations into gambling, or shall we hance ourselves for the final shock and go ahead? Shall we keep afloat on a perpetually shifting current, or shall we plant ourselves on bed rock?

—Government bonds are surprisingly steady in the face of the drooping gold market. The spirited demand abroad for bonds counteracts the lower influences at home. The reason is apparent to be a well grounded feeling that those securities will react to high figures whenever it is clear that the funding bill will not be adopted at the present session, which is the opinion of well informed circles.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 26, 1870.	10 00 11	20 12	10 1	30 3	00 4
	11	12	1	3	4
New York Central	196½	196½	196½	196½	196½
Erie	39⅝	39	39¼	39¼	39¼
Harlem					
Reading	97⅜	97½	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	87⅜	88	87	87	86½
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	101½	101	101	100½	99
Chicago and Northwestern	29	29	29	29	28½
Do. preferred	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
St. Paul		62¾	63	62¾	
St. Paul preferred		76½	76½	76½	
Toledo and Wabash		44	45	45	
Toledo and Wabash pref					
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Alton		111	111	111	
Ohio and Mississippi		30	30	30	
Western Union Telegraph		78¾	78¾	78¾	
Pacific Mail		41¾	41¾	41¾	
Adams Express		61¾	61¾	61¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		21¾	21¾	21¾	
American M. U. Express		21¾	21¾	21¾	
United States Express		61	61	61	
Merchants' Union Express					
Gold	117¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	196½	196½	½	
Erie	39⅝	39¼		⅜
Harlem	140½	140¾	¼	
Reading	97¾	97⅜		⅜
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern	87¾	86½		1¼
Illinois Central	141½	141½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	101	100½		½
Chicago and Northwestern	29	28½		½
Do. preferred	87½	87¾	¼	
Rock Island	100¾	100¾		
St. Paul	62¾	63	¼	
St. Paul preferred	76½	76½		
Toledo and Wabash	44	45	1	
Fort Wayne	91¾	91¾		
Chicago and Alton	111	111		
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30		
Western U. Tel.	78¾	78¾		
Pacific M.	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	63½	61¾		1¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	21¾	21¾		
American M. U. Ex.	21¾	21¾		
U. S. Express	51	51		
Merch. U. Ex.	6	10	4	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks in the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, February 26, 1870.

BUSINESS—The improvement we noticed in our last issue continues, with a fair prospect for an active week. The weather is again moderating and will open up navigation. This alone will assist trade very materially. Produce—The receipts are increasing, with an improved demand; prices have undergone but little change. Flour—The market for superfine has been quiet, with a demand confined altogether to the wants of the home market; for export or speculation there was no inquiry; buyers, evidently, have but little confidence in prices, whilst, on the other hand, sellers refuse to make any further concessions to effect sales. Provisions—Activity was the order of the day; prices have evidently touched the lowest figure—buyers were more numerous. We have been reported sales of some round lots, as will be perceived by reference to another part of this report:

ASHES—We have no change to note. The market contains an ample supply. Soda-ash is held at 4c; potash 6½@7c; and pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Activity was the ruling feature of the market. The stock on hand is not large, the tendency of prices being upward. Choice eating apples sold at $3 50@4 ₱ barrel. Common mixed lots were disposed of at various prices, ranging from $2 50@3.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull, with more sellers than buyers at 6½@7c ₱ gallon of 10 lbs.

BUTTER—We can report a continued good demand for fresh roll. All good parcels that were offered sold readily at 30c. Sales of packed in a small way at 28@28c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Steady but dull; active; prices have undergone no change; sales No. 2 at $3 75 ₱ dozen; No. 3 at 50c; No. 4 at $5 25. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

CHEESE—The market showed some signs of activity. The demand is steadily increasing. Wholesale and Retail dealers are preparations for the spring trade. The stock on hand is a large one and was purchased at low prices. This will enable dealers to make liberal terms with their customers. The current rates were as follows:

COFFEE—Rio 19c; good 21c; prime 22c; choice 23c; fancy 24c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—New Orleans fair at 11½c; prime 12c; choice 13c ₱ lb.

REFINED—Sales granulated, powdered and crushed, 14c; A coffee 14¼c; B coffee 14c; extra 13½c; C yellow 13c.

SYRUPS—Golden 60c; Lovering's 75c; Drips 50@55c; Havemeyer & Eldens 80@85c ₱ gallon.

RICE—Sales North Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ lb; Rangoon, 7c ₱ lb.

S. C. SODA—8@8½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Pearl 9½c; silver gloss 11½c; corn 5c ₱ lb.

LEAD—Sales of pig at 10½c; shot $2 75 ₱ bag.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 78@80c; Porto Rico 65@75c ₱ gallon.

TEAS—Young Hyson $1 00@1 30; Gunpowder $1 10@1 40; Imperial $1 40@1 80; Oolong $1 35@1 45.

FRUITS—New layer raisins $5 ₱ box; prunes 12½c; currants 15c ₱ lb; Valentia raisins 18@18c ₱ lb.

STRAW—The supply exceeds the demand; prices weak; we are reported sales of rye at 1½ ₱ box, and oat at $1 @1 25.

TALLOW—The market was dull with a large quantity on hand; sales of city rendered at 9½; country, rough 8½@9c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is selling in a small way at $2 00 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Can be purchased at 12½@ 13c ₱ pound.

POTATOES—Dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We note regular sales at 45@50c ₱ bush.

HAY—The receipts of baled still continue in excess of the demand, and much of the arrivals are being stored. Prices continue weak with a downward tendency. Timothy is held at $17@18; sales from wagon at $14@22 ₱ ton.

LARD—We are reported sales of country at 15½@16c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Market very dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We can report sales at 8½@9c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Market firm with a fair inquiry. We are reported sales of fresh laid at $1 10@1 15 ₱ doz.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not very active, the sales being confined to the wants of the home trade. The receipts since our last were 850 barrels. The mills are well supplied with wheat, and are doing a good business for which dealers had to sell again. The store rates are: We are reported sales of Western spring wheat at $2 05@2 50; Western winter wheat $2 50@2 75; Southern winter wheat $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl. The mill rates are unchanged with sales ranging from $3 75@7 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with sales at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—Dull. The market is ov We note sales in a small way at $

SEEDS—We can report a fair f for clover seed, with sales at $8 from store, and $8 00 ₱ bush d ty is selling at $1 85@2 00 ₱ seed $2 00@2 12½ ₱ bush.

BRAN—Market well s a regu

SOUR KRAUT—Is ar nominal

FISH—The marke ready with a good trade deman ceiver. We have supplied season for activ ck of the various their selves will ons at the following descriptions, half-barrel, $4 50; Rowing Her ...s; half-barrel, $3 00@3 25; white fish ... barrel, $10@12; mackerel ... m, No. 1 bay, $28 00; ... large, $25 00; ... do. bay, $8 50; do bar... rrels, $5 00; codfish, $6 50@7 00.

...nnessee prime quality

...S—The market continues to ex... amount of activity. Buyers were ... and prices favored to take Previous prices have been steadily ...tained. Shoulders are reported sales ...00 ₱ lb at 12½@13c per ₱ lb for plain; sugar cured is held at 16c. Sides—sales of 16,000 ₱ lb clear at 16½c; ribbed, can be purchased at 15½@15½c. Hams—sales of plain, 16½@17c; sugar cured, 19c; breakfast bacon, clear, 16c ₱ lb.

DRIED BEEF—Sales sugar cured at 19½c.

LARD—Sales of kettle rendered at 16c; in bbls 16½c; in kegs 18c, and buckets 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 @ 9 dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

WHISKY—Sales of Monongahela at 93c.

CARBON OIL—The market continues quiet with nothing doing. We are reported sales in a jobbing way at 28@29½c for standard brands.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 05@1 07 ₱ gallon.

LARD OIL—The market is steady with a good trade demand and a fair inquiry for export. We can report sales of extra No. 1 at $1 38@1 40; No. 2 at 88@90c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Season over and market dull with more sellers than buyers at 3c.

CHEESE—The market is firm, with a good trade demand. The receipts being light, the confidence of holders has been increased. We note sales as following: Goshen New York, 19@19½c; Ohio 18@18½c; Hudley Ohio 17½@ 18c; Eastern 18@18½c; Western Reserve 17c; Limburger 20c; Limburger Half 19½c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market is firmer. We are reported sales in Cashcartilla at $12 @13 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Market very dull. Sales small nary at $2 25@2 50; mixed lots $2@2 15 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Season over and market dull with more sellers than buyers at 3c.

DRIED FRUITS—Are selling at 10c; in bbls 10½c; in kegs 10c, and buckets 12c.

DRIED TONGUES—Sales were made at $8 @ 9 dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

HAMS—Sales sugar cured at 19½c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market continues quiet with nothing doing. We are reported sales in a jobbing way at 28@29½c for standard brands.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 05 @1 07 ₱ gallon.

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BEANS—Market very dull. Sales small nary at $2 25@2 50; mixed lots $2@2 15 ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUITS—The receipts were small. The season is now fully advanced and we can report small at 9½@10c ₱ lb; apples 9½@10c; peaches

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

CITY COUNCILS meet to-day. The annual reports of the City Controller will be presented. They will be found in our columns to-morrow.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—Wendell Phillips is to deliver his celebrated lecture on Daniel O'Connell before the Mercantile Library Association on the 10th of March.

THE THIRD CHURCH.—Dr. John H. Wilson, of Boston, officiated at the organ of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue, last evening.

LECTURE IN ALLIANCE.—Rev. Alexander Clark, of this city, is announced to deliver a lecture before the College Associations at Alliance on Friday evening next.

TILL TAPPERS.—Market Constable Messmer on Saturday afternoon arrested two boys for tapping the till of a butcher's stand in the market. They were detected in the act, the money taken from them, and after a few hours' incarceration in the lock-up were discharged, the butcher declining to prosecute.

DEATH OF AN EX-ALDERMAN.—John A. Parkinson, Esq., for many years an alderman of the old Fifth ward, and well known to most of our citizens, died on Saturday last at his residence on Squirrel Hill. He had been an invalid for several years past, and his death was not unexpected by his friends.

NOTARIES PUBLIC APPOINTED.—The Governor has appointed and the State Department commissioned the following notaries public for Allegheny county, for a term of three years each: William V. Evans, John Murphy, George Stevenson, J. H. Hillemann, Joseph Dilworth, Magnus Pfaum, John M. Davis, Johnston G. West, Wm. Bingham, George Dickson, John A. Brown, Wm. F. Price and John M. Larimer.

BARBER SHOP ROBBED.—The barber shop of J. Washington, on Fifth avenue, opposite the Court House, was entered and robbed on Friday night of a lot of razors, combs, hair brushes, &c., in all worth twenty-five or thirty dollars. The thief effected an entrance through a door in the yard, by breaking the lock off the same. Suspicion rests on a person well known to the police, and he will likely be arrested as soon as his whereabouts are ascertained.

LECTURE.—Prof. Stearns, of the Oswego Infirmary, Lecturer and Author, will give a free lecture at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, March 1st, of the greatest importance to all. Subject: "Human Life, how shortened and how prolonged." Every person, old or young, should hear this lecture, as it may be the means of saving them hundreds of dollars during a life time. Some curiosities will be exhibited during the evening.

ACCIDENT AT DERRY STATION.—At an early hour on Saturday morning a man named McCune was seriously injured, while attempting to get upon a train in motion at Derry Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He slipped and fell crushing his leg in such a manner that it is thought amputation will be necessary. Dr. Loomis attended the case, and at Jacksport, Westmoreland county, the limb was amputated.

LECTURE BY MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.—On Saturday a telegram was received by the Lecture Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic stating that Miss Anthony, who was expected to lecture at Lafayette Hall on Wednesday evening next, had suffered a sudden response in her illness and could not come. Miss Susan B. Anthony, her celebrated co-laborer, will take her place, and will lecture on Wednesday evening, at Lafayette Hall, on the subject of "Work, Wages and the Ballot." The reputation of Miss Anthony will be sure to draw a crowded house.

AN OLD CITIZEN GONE.—Mr. Edward Moore, a citizen of Pittsburgh and vicinity for the last sixty years, and an excellent Christian man, universally esteemed, died on Saturday morning in his eighty-seventh year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Dravo, on Fourth avenue. He was a member of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, and one of the trustees in the original organization of that society. Retired from the cares of business after his worthy companion, and leaves a precious memory among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

SILK DRESS RECOVERED.—One day last week the house of Joseph Loftnk, on Fulton street, Eighth ward, was invaded by a thief, and a valuable silk dress belonging to Mrs. Loftnk stolen. Officer Dressler was acquainted with the facts, and a search resulted in the finding of the dress at the pawn shop of George Cohen, on Second street. It had been left there in the early part of the week by a woman. The dress was returned to Mrs. Loftnk, and on Saturday last the officer seems to have had a woman on suspicion of being the thief. He immediately took for before the pawnbroker where the dress was found, but he said she was not the party who pawned it, and she was released.

Hotel Robbery.

Saturday night two strangers secured lodgings at the Western Hotel, on Water, below Wood street, and were assigned to the main room which were four beds. One of the strangers was named Samuel Hambleton, at least that is the name he gave, and the other William Whitlow. They were not acquainted, but coming to the hotel together were instructed to occupy the same bed. They retired early, and after all in the room had gone to sleep Hambleton arose, secured a suit of clothes belonging to Whitlow and departed. The clothes were worth about $50. In the pockets of the pantaloons there was some money, perhaps eight or ten dollars, and this it also was said Mr. Carr, the rest of the boarders have missed anything. The police have been apprised of the circumstances and are now on the lookout for Hambleton.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, February 26, 1870:

James S. Craft to Margaret Edwards; February 12, 1870; lot 20 by 114 feet on Murphy street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Louis Mutze to John Schrader; February 1, 1870; lot 24 by 194 feet on Sycamore street, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,500

D. L. Patterson to Lyman C. Wyncoop; January [illegible] lot 30 by [illegible] feet in Allen's plan, Sewickley township.....$800

John Frith to Isaac Hollingsworth; February 8, 1869; lot 25 by 125 feet, Patterson's plan, Mc-Keesport.....$1,200

Sheriff Cluley to Susannah Hesling; February 19, 1868; lot 30 by 60 feet, Jane street, East Birmingham.....$600

Elizabeth Vonders to Maria Schriver; January 25, 1870; lot 20 by 60 feet on Jane street, East Birmingham.....$300

Robert Arthurs to John Bender; September 1, 1869; lot 42 by 202 feet, Harriet street, Arthurpian, Reserve township.....$100

YOUNG MEN'S HOME

Superintendent's Report.

A meeting of the Directors of this deserving institution was held at their new building a day or two ago. The Superintendent reported that during the last month there had been furnished 2,040 meals, of which 945 had been paid for at ten cents each, and 1,121 had been furnished gratuitously; 265 persons had been lodged free. The police had brought in 77 men, perfectly sober, who had no money and no place to go.

During the past year 1,940 men have been in the Home, most of them but a single night, others for a longer period, and except in cases of sickness, paying for their meals.

There was furnished during the past year 19,687 meals, of which 9,467 were paid for; 10,220 given free; 8,645 lodgings were furnished free. The aggregate attendance at the prayer meetings held every evening was fully 10,000. Since July 1st, 25 received medical aid, and six were sent to the hospital. During the same time 263 were brought in by the police. The new building located on Duquesne Way, just below the Hand street bridge, one hundred and ten by thirty-six feet, and two stories high, is now completed. It was erected at a cost, (including the ground, $12,000) of $7,000. It is heated both by steam, and is furnished throughout in modern style. The first floor contains the office, reading room, parlor and kitchen. The second floor is a large sleeping room, furnished with iron bedsteads, with accommodations for seventy men, and room for as many more. On the third and fourth floors are thirty-eight rooms, which (with a capacious hall on the second floor, is entirely disconnected from the other parts of the building, and are to be rented, when furnished, as sleeping rooms for young men. In the basements are arranged [illegible] baths, washing, etc. In connection [illegible] during July [illegible] ven, some pay- [illegible] meeting is held of the Temperance [illegible] has been formed in the Home.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Argument in the United States Court—Trial Lists for To-Day, &c., &c.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court on Saturday an important argument was heard on the motion for a preliminary injunction made by E. A. L. Roberts vs. James Dickey et al., the respondents in this case are manufacturing torpedoes for increasing the productiveness of oil wells, patented in September, 1869, which, it is claimed, is an infringement on the latter's patent. Colonel James K. Kerr argued for the motion, and Hon. C. M. Keilar, of New York, for the respondents. The argument will be resumed on Monday morning, when Wm. Bakewell, Esq., will conclude on the part of the complainant, and Messrs. Shiras and Blake for the respondent.

Common Pleas Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, February 26.—In the case of Kennedy *et al.*, for use, vs. Edward Dithridge, previously reported, in which the jury found for defendant, motion for a new trial and reasons filed by plaintiffs' counsel.

On motion of Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., Patterny Winston was sworn and admitted to practice in the courts of this county.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

3. American Iron Mountain Co., vs. O'Connor.
Tannehill vs. Platt.
Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
Turnpike Road Company vs. Oakland Railway Company.
Bakely vs. Moreland & Mitchell.
Orr vs. Abbott.
Hall vs. Davis et al.
Anderson et al. vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
Keesport vs. Baker.
Keesport vs. Taylor.
Keesport vs. Pierce.
Keesport vs. Smith.
Keesport vs. Huey.

Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, February 26.—In the case of Duff vs. Wilson on for a new trial and reasons filed.

In the case of McClay vs. the steamboat [illegible] trial awarded, opinion by Judge [illegible].

In the case of Thompson vs. Gilmore, the jury failing to agree, was discharged.

[illegible] LIST FOR MONDAY.

No. 179. Craig vs. Bleiler.
No. 284. Graham vs. Fisher.
No. 187. Elliott vs. Hall.
No. 150. Kriesling, et al. vs. Becker, et al.
No. 161. Gallaher vs. Sweeney.
No. 131. Rector, etc. St. Andrew's Church of Pittsburgh vs. Hoag.
No. 166. Sturgess, Arnold & Co., vs. Smith, et al.
No. 191. Perelman et vs. McKee.
No. 197. Hickey vs. Shafer.
No. 197. Young & Co. vs. McClintock.
No. 200. McNeal vs. Reed, et al.

THE FOUNDER.

Lectures to Mechanics and Workingmen.

By Alexander Clark, Pastor of First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh.

Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist church, Pittsburgh, delivered the fourth lecture of the series to mechanics and workingmen, last evening, his subject being "The Founder." There was a large attendance, showing that much interest is felt in these lectures. The lecture is as follows:

As they gather silver and brass, and iron, and lead, and tin, into the midst of the furnace, to blow the fire upon it, to melt it: so will I gather you in mine anger upon it, and I will leave you there and melt you.—*Ezekiel* xxii. 20.

This is a striking example of divine instruction adopting the phraseology of worldly work. The secular is seized upon to illustrate the spiritual. It is the common method of the Scriptures to explain the unseen by the seen, things remote by things at hand, the heavenly messages and meanings by current forms and movements. The Bible is a book of object-lessons for the eye, the ear, the imagination. The poetry of inspiration is radiant with vivid pictures. They glitter in unfading beauty from Genesis to Revelation. They are very old and very new. The prophecies, especially, glow with portraitures of things sublime, familiar and significant. The imagery of Ezekiel is of matchless range and matchless beauty.

The process of founding or moulding metals into form, is implied in the text. The process was not so wrapt in celestial theories as to be indifferent to worldly skills and sounds. The religion he represented did not express itself in abstract monotones. God used Ezekiel as a man, accepted his sympathies, and by using him with common people, and not as an airy stranger, will let down to mortals the half gone up to heaven—talking in a foreign tongue and lofty tone, distantly, indistinctly, professionally. As a mysterious being—a kind of cross between an angel and a man. He talked about furnaces and metals. He drew analogies from ordinary occupations; and under inspiration he moulded many molten thoughts and themes for the minor and plainer prophets in all subsequent ages.

It is the business of the founder to take advantage of a common law—that by which water seeks its level, conforming to the shape of the vessel into which it pours. It first finds the bottom, then spreads, rises, touches outward verge, until every accessible vacancy is reached. The bulk of water is then a perfect model of the interior of the vessel. Let it freeze and the solid body of ice be extracted, and every feature of the mould, fashioned all, is accurately preserved. So is it the business of the Christian teacher to take advantage of the common law of resemblance and analogies, and to illustrate truth and duty by pictures from every-day occupations. The prophets so instructed the people, and were understood. And the Apostles followed their example—an example made emphatic by the methods of Christ himself—and were never accused of scrutinizing holy things, except by the Pharisees who were too religious to allow a few hands of wheat to be rubbed out of its chaff by hungry men on the Sabbath, and yet not too religious to bruise people to death with stones for entertaining opinions at variance with their own.

Founding embraces all the operations of reducing ores and smelting and casting metals, from coin to cannon, from printing types to ornamental work. Metals are melted in the intense heat, refining and fusing the particles of ore, and consuming all else. The next operation after that of gathering is that of the blast furnace. Nothing but fire is intensely aggravated flame will dissolve the flinty partnership of centuries. This accomplished, the ore is first called metal. Still its form is crude and rough. It is, in this state, as useless as ever. It is nothing but so much uncooked avoirdupois. Its value is only in its possibilities. It has ore-like use, and the material might have remained in the depths of the distant mines.

Now God, by the prophet, speaks of Israel as of metal mixed with dross. Men are easily allayed. The favored people have become so earthly by long contact with mammon that they exhibit a lack of worthiness weight. The prophet shows by this figure how the Israelites have degenerated, from a state of comparative purity in David's time, to a condition of grossness which nothing milder than furnace fire would correct. When the kingdom was divided and human ambitions crept into the room of loyalty to heaven, the original head of gold became as arms of silver. But now, in the latter day of Ezekiel, the law has deteriorated into the darker and baser metal: and its ring and its richness have become obscured. The prophet grades the people in the scale, tin, iron and lead—as much as to say—impudence, hypocrisy, cruelty, and stupidity. The religion of men has become well nigh lost in the original clay from whence humanity sprang. But there is a good in all this rubbish which may yet be developed. The people, gross and scattered, and debased, may be gathered into Jerusalem, the holy central city. There is an appointed agency by which to reach and save what is true, and to consume that which is false. The gathering of the people from the distances is like the gathering of ore from the sands and ores with various percentages of dross, within a crucible, to be melted down and re-natured, with all the reefement consumed by the process. They are in the city to be discharged, and by hostile forces, swift and terrible as the winds, to be scattered as the great blast furnaces: the wrath of Almighty God, let in upon the accumulated masses for their good. By the raging fire of persecution the self-centered and alloy are destroyed—mere human philosophies which, in the world's history, have made a pretty allusion blown away as ashes, and the inwardly pure and genuine, the real gold, found brighter and brilliant by the test. This seems to have been the teaching of the prophet; and history sanctions the theory. In times of trial and fiery ordeal, men are always improved in temper by severe exposure.

"Take purest gold, that, tortured in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight."

And the process that refines the genuine believer removes the dross-pretender out of the church. Such persecutions may be overruled by providence to the purification of the church. They are kindled in organizations and in individuals. They consume the chaff, make smoke of fashion and cinder of aristocracy. It is the way by which God destroys sin and worthlessness in men, and at the only to get at the true metal. The judgments of heaven are upon the part of the gentleman of "refinement," and as "refiners' fires." This puts the sublimest meaning in the words of St. Paul, most verse, until every accessible vacancy is reached. The bulk of water is then a perfect model of the interior of the vessel. Let it freeze and the solid body of ice be extracted, and every feature of the mould, fashioned all, is accurately preserved. So is it the business of the Christian teacher to take advantage of the common law of resemblance and analogies, and to illustrate truth and duty by pictures from every-day occupations. The prophets so instructed the people, and were understood. And the Apostles followed their example—an example made emphatic by the methods of Christ himself—and were never accused of scrutinizing holy things, except by the Pharisees who were too religious to allow a few hands of wheat to be rubbed out of its chaff by hungry men on the Sabbath, and yet not too religious to bruise people to death with stones for entertaining opinions at variance with their own.

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"Not with an evanescent glimpse alone,
As in that mirror the refiner's face;
But stamped, transfused, the very signet there be shown
In match'less features, full of truth and grace;
And round that seat of love this motto be—
Secure a moment—but eternity."

There is a Christian who has been prospered in business beyond his expectations. He becomes a rich man for Christ's sake, and for God's sake. His heart begins to knit itself, fiber by fiber, to money, to estate, to position. His pulse blood beats with the throbbings of gold. It has a chilling of the soul. He neglects his prayers. He loses the spirit of worship. His heart no permits his Bible to accumulated dust while his carriage is a constant visitor to the theatre. His Religion gets to be vague and vain—a matter of convenience or a nothing; and business is all and in all. Time was when he was a boy between a childhood's half-forgotten dream, and the future of his manhood's work. There is where views are paid in all weather, and the sun is the only timepiece he cares for. That man there is more music in the rattle of iron wagons to market over the cobbly streets than in the Lord's voice in the garden. God's work as Christianity is alloyed with mammon. The old Adam gets the better of the new nature. The once heavenly-minded man becomes worldly, and is willing to be a rich man in the fine gold become dim! How is the most fine gold changed! The stones of the sanctuary are profaned cast in the lot of every street. The precious sons of Zion, comp-rable to fine gold, how are they esteemed! Wells to hold poison, the work of the hands of the potter. Sad indeed, when a man so gets the better of his own soul—when a church becomes worldly in its heart and compromising in its polity! Then God will bring a refining fire—a trial by the flames. He saves men by fire. He saved Israel by fire. He purifies his people by fire, or influences, and our solemn obligations. If we are simple and heavy. He leads into temptation and sin. Indeed the older the world grows, according to the testimony of prophets and apostles, the more fiery are the ordeals. The literature of our daily press—or such as is not—is pervaded by a fiery history dishonoring humanity—a history that speaks volumes for the total depravation of man's nature." No matter whether we are Catholics or what we are, we are still Christians and we have the same fiery and desire to be happy one day and [illegible] in eternity. how can man accomplish that mighty and holy end unless he has those instructions proposed by the Almighty? As soon as the bias of begins to creep over it, the particles yield unfaithful to the moulding hand, and they grow the harder to forge and shape. And so with men. The world, as it is, with its best and worst, of human nature, is more susceptible to influence when warm. That is the time for work progress. It is different when the heart is sober by sorrow and bereavement—men made receptive by fiery trials, and ready to sympathetically by brotherly love—for all these things are used to that end. In the more easily Christianized Iran men tempered and cooled to ordinary atmospheres. If you would win and save souls, you must get near their real interests them—you must be able to impart wisdom, and to impart it you must introduce religion to persons who are cold and hard as the ice in the waterfall. If you s rike them with pity, as if you slung a sledge, you will most likely get nothing but fragments for your pains. God's Spirit alone can prepare the mind for salvation, and he uses Providence and grace to study circumstances, to watch for conversions, and to make use of the right time. But, as in iron-making, there must be gathering, and melting, and working—the necessary process to study circumstances, to watch for conversions, and to make use of the right time. But, as in iron-making, there must be gathering, and melting, and working—the necessary process and industry, and perseverance before permanent results are secured. The Christian worker should not be impatient, in any case, to see the son,—awake, alert the whole year round. It is a disheartening thing to suffer the world to come world when the mills stand idle for weeks and months at a time. It is ominous of bankruptcy among the capitalists, and of starvation among the operatives. And so is it a subject of sorrow among the angels, when they see the Church intermittant and irregular in its operations. Many of our churches are like the mills during the mid-winter, look all summer as if there were a strike among the members. The fires die out, and the machinery is suffered to rust in the work of salvation ceases. And unsparing instances of backsliding in Christians, and suspension always precedes bankruptcy, poverty and ruin. Many a church has to undergo the most earnest efforts to save sinners do we thus speak, but to emphasize the fact that the New Testament makes every man and woman an instrument, only in proportion as they *keep their methods moving always and everywhere.* The apostles followed their leader's example when returning pentecostal tongues of fire and power—inspiring boldness—lost in the trumpet blasts of the judgment-day.

In the process of casting iron in moulds, there are certain conditions necessary to success. A peculiar kind of sand is used, of certain moisture, and of a certain consistency, so that the pattern leaves an exact impression of itself. The sand must be so compressed by the vacuum made by removing the pattern, there must be a way of escape for the air before the metal runs. Without this vent, or flue, caution there would be a "blow," involving a loss of time and money. Light Air must not occupy the room of [illegible] These unlike substances cannot be forced into affinity. Sometimes such an invisible trifle as a puff of air destroys the labor of hours. And there is a vigilance and caution given to every corner of the mould. With these conditions observed, there is a perfect blending and exact imitation of the pattern. The character of the impression depends upon the model, but upon the manner of using it.

There is an apt illustration in this of the spiritual founding of character. Men, as individuals and in communities. Certain primary conditions are required. There is such a thing as the economy of grace as a preparation for the Gospel in human hearts. The model of Jesus Christ, Son of Man and Son of God, must be there, with every feature imaged—the complete pattern of thought, and purpose, and ideals of the schools must be excluded. The likeness of human models cannot be sanctified while any impediment is in the way. The Divine spirit must have free course to be glorified in any man. The truths of the Gospel which forbids the coalescing of unlike principles, and the overthrow of Satan and his kingdom, and not as so many distinct cannon to turn their thunderings mouths against each other in exterminating war.

"Were love in these, the world's last doting years,
As frequent as the want of it appears,
The churches warmed, they would no longer hold
Such frozen figures as they are so cold.
Relentless forms would lose their power, or cease,
And even the dipped and sprinkled live in peace;
Each heart would quit its prison in the breast,
And flow in free communion with the rest."

The Late Accident at Sandy Creek.

The name of the unfortunate man who was mentioned in Saturday's paper as having been seriously injured at Sandy Creek, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is Richard Hooley. He was a flagman, and was attempting to uncouple some cars while in motion, when he was knocked down and fell with both legs lying on the track, over which one of the cars passed. He was almost immediately pulled from the rails by some workmen, but not before he was injured to such an extent as to make his recovery doubtful. Medical aid was procured, and everything possible done to relieve the sufferer.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

Reopening of the Rooms Last Evening.

Address by Rev. Father Hickey—A Pure Literature Should be Encouraged.

The rooms of the Catholic Library Association on Wood street were re-opened last evening after having been closed for five months. The young men's Sodality Society of St. Paul's Cathedral have been very active in putting the association on a firm basis, and the re-opening last evening drew a large audience who listened with great interest to an address by Very Rev. Father Hickey, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF FATHER HICKEY.

On rising to address you this evening, I really feel somewhat embarrassed as to what amount of etiquette I ought to observe. The usual style of an opening address to a meeting I presume, would be "ladies and gentlemen," but on this occasion if we would go by the majority it would be "gentlemen and ladies." I hope, therefore, the ladies present will excuse me if I digress from the style of etiquette observed at other times and occasions similar to the present one.

I must say with this short preface that it affords me a great deal of pleasure to address you, although my speech may be a little hoarse. It affords me a great deal of pleasure to see, for so many Catholics in the city of familiar faces, and a number of those who are likewise members of the "Young Men's Sodality Which I have the honor to represent, evincing an interest in the reopening of the Catholic Library. I cannot promise you many things to-night, because it has been said of old that promises are easily made, but we are Christians. We ask you, and think we can do so conscientiously, to patronize our little library and study for yourselves. We do not wish to force anything upon any unwilling mind, neither in this nor in any other matter, but our day that all men should think for themselves as far as possible. Every man is to deal with knowledge by books and by every other proper means. All of us, no matter what may be our profession, have our minds formed and the humblest person can teach us something we know not.

To DAY the tender bud of Hope puts forth. To-morrow it blossoms, but let the citizens of Pittsburgh take heed—that the present is the fourth and last week of the engagement of Colonel Goshen, the Oriental Giant, at Hurlburt's museum. Colonel Goshen is certainly prepared for the work that he is to do and this is proved from the fact that he has been in training for one continuously a literature not prejudicial to the interests of any other person. We Catholics must take our part in the world, we are not to fly from it, as many do to Heaven, and to educate them, and we wish a portion of your time, your money, and your ability to decide for himself the difference between right and wrong, between the true and the false. A man must be prepared for the work that he is to do and this preparation is to be found in books. Before we go further I will not say through any misapprehension on the part of the gentlemen who conducted the interests of our institution we found it necessary to close its doors—not entirely on account of its indebtedness, but it might add on account of its lack of renovation—our books were worn out and our rooms soiled considerably on account of the wear and tear, and consequently getting out and going, and owing also to the dull atmosphere of our city. We have the pleasure once more of reopening them, and in reopening them the diffusion of a useful spirit of literature in our community.

I do not even hope or pretend that our influence is going to be co-extensive with that of our neighbors, the Mercantile Library Association—but you will remember, as I do, that many years ago, when the Catholics were not a work of literature, they had to begin on a small scale—you may say a mustard seed. Since then, owing to the circumstances and wealth connected with the institution, and willing hands to support it, they have grown up into a mighty tree, the branches of which overshadow the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and now the Catholics of Pittsburgh, which abiding beyond our day, will tell the history of their labors. We are not to look for now how a mustard seed. So was it my friends with the church to which we belong. It had its origin in a stable, and was cradled in the manger, and yet it has progressed and lived through ages and centuries, and has come down to us in spite of opposition with success. So it is with every institution, if it is founded on nothing anything; we have lived only a little better than three years, and now I hope, with renewed life, that we may be blessed in our efforts, it will live on ward and onward successfully, and be a blessing to the rising generation. We, like our neighbors of the Mercantile Library, must have the hearty support of the community, and in this we look for success. Whether we shall be worthy of it or not, God alone can tell better at the near future.

In our country and day, if there is one thing needed more than another, it is a literature that is imbued with religious principles, and that shall teach men to look up and above the mere earth, and direct their thoughts to a happier and better home beyond the skies. We have enough and more than enough of worldly and gratification of the appetites sensual and worldly, where is the literature to give the spiritual, it may be spiritual, or it may be literary, to raise us above mere human thoughts and, if you will allow me, I will say in the words of God that made us. We must have been made for Himself, and we must seek him before, and how can we reach this except by a pure literature which will guide us safe side is temptation and sin. Indeed the older the world grows, according to the testimony of prophets and apostles, the more fiery are the ordeals. The literature of our daily press—or such as is not—is pervaded by a fiery history dishonoring humanity—a history that speaks volumes for the total depravation of man's nature." No matter whether we are Catholics or what we are, we are still Christians and we have the same fiery and desire to be happy one day [illegible] in eternity. how can man accomplish that mighty and holy end unless he has those instructions proposed by the Almighty? As soon as the bias of begins to creep over it, the particles yield unfaithful to the moulding hand, and they grow the harder to forge and shape. And so with men. The world, as it is, with its best and worst, of human nature, is more susceptible to influence when warm. That is the time for work progress. It is different when the heart is sober by sorrow and bereavement—men made receptive by fiery trials, and ready to be sympathetically by brotherly love—for all these things are used to that end. In the more easily Christianized Iran men tempered and cooled to ordinary atmospheres. If you would win and save souls, you must get near their real interests them—you must be able to impart wisdom, and to impart it you must introduce religion to persons who are cold and hard as the ice in the waterfall. If you s rike them with pity, as if you slung a sledge, you will most likely get nothing but fragments for your pains. God's Spirit alone can prepare the mind for salvation, and he uses Providence and grace to study circumstances, to watch for conversions, and to make use of the right time. But, as in iron-making, there must be gathering, and melting, and working—the necessary process and industry, and perseverance before permanent results are secured. The Christian worker should not be impatient, in any case, to see the son,—awake, alert the whole year round. It is a disheartening thing to suffer the world to come world when the mills stand idle for weeks and months at a time. It is ominous of bankruptcy among the capitalists, and of starvation among the operatives. And so is it a subject of sorrow among the angels, when they see the Church intermittant and irregular in its operations. Many of our churches are like the mills during the mid-winter, look all summer as if there were a strike among the members. The fires die out, and the machinery is suffered to rust in the work of salvation ceases. And unsparing instances of backsliding in Christians, and suspension always precedes bankruptcy, poverty and ruin. Many a church has to undergo the most earnest efforts to save sinners do we thus speak, but to emphasize the fact that the New Testament makes every man and woman an instrument, only in proportion as they *keep their methods moving always and everywhere.* The apostles followed their leader's example when returning pentecostal tongues of fire and power—inspiring boldness—lost in the trumpet blasts of the judgment-day.

In the process of casting iron in moulds, there are certain conditions necessary to success. A peculiar kind of sand is used, of certain moisture, and of a certain consistency, so that the pattern leaves an exact impression of itself. There must be a way of escape for the air before the metal runs. Without this vent, or flue, caution there would be a "blow," involving a loss of time and money. Light Air must not occupy the room of [illegible] These unlike substances cannot be forced into affinity. Sometimes such an invisible trifle as a puff of air destroys the labor of hours. And there is a vigilance and caution given to every corner of the mould. With these conditions observed, there is a perfect blending and exact imitation of the pattern. The character of the impression depends upon the model, but upon the manner of using it.

There is an apt illustration in this of the spiritual founding of character. Men, as individuals and in communities. Certain primary conditions are required. There is such a thing as the economy of grace as a *preparation* for the Gospel in human hearts. The model of Jesus Christ, Son of Man and Son of God, must be there, with every feature imaged—the complete pattern of thought, and purpose, and ideals of the schools must be excluded. The likeness of human models cannot be sanctified while any impediment is in the way. The Divine spirit must have free course to be glorified in any man. The truths of the Gospel which forbids the coalescing of unlike principles, and the overthrow of Satan and his kingdom, and not as so many distinct cannon to turn their thunderings mouths against each other in exterminating war.

"Were love in these, the world's last doting years,
As frequent as the want of it appears,
The churches warmed, they would no longer hold
Such frozen figures as they are so cold.
Relentless forms would lose their power, or cease,
And even the dipped and sprinkled live in peace;
Each heart would quit its prison in the breast,
And flow in free communion with the rest."

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Its Location on Seminary Hill—Corner Stone to be Laid Next Decoration Day.

Saturday afternoon, a joint meeting of the Ladies' Executive Committee and the Building Committee of the Monumental Association was held at City Hall, the members generally being present.

Mrs. McKee occupied the chair, and Mrs Preston acted as Secretary.

General Pearson stated the object of the meeting to be to take action in regard to whether the design for the monument shall be changed or not, and to hear the report of the Building Committee in regard to the site.

As chairman of the building committee, General Pearson then reported that the committee had visited Seminary Hill and examined the sites proposed, and were unanimous in favor of locating the monument on the extreme eastern portion of the hill, between the old Seminary excavation and the eastern brow of the hill. The Park Commissioners desired to have the monument located on the west end of the hill; but the committee thought the extreme eastern point by far the most preferable, as it gives a more commanding view. It is the intention of the Park Commission to build a bridge from the head of Stockton avenue to the eastern point of the hill, thus giving a very fine means of access to the monument from the main street.

On motion of Mr. Watt, the site proposed by the Building Committee was unanimously adopted.

The subject of changing the design of the monument was then brought up.

General Pearson read a letter from Major Charles B. Canfield, of Hartford, Connecticut, expressing, if agreeable to the wishes of the association, a design for the monument, giving in detail the views and sentiments, with dimensions, specimens of material, and the cost of the entire structure above foundations. Major Canfield is the designer and builder of the National Monument at Gettysburg, the National Monument at Antietam, the Worden Monument at New York, and is now engaged in building the monuments for Michigan and Rhode Island.

Captain W. B. Cook stated that Major Canfield had shown him some time ago one of the hundred designs of monuments, and he considered it the most appropriate for the one that had been adopted by the committee.

General Pearson stated that it was desired by the committee, and it was necessary, to have the corner stone of the monument laid on Decoration Day, the 30th of May—and if the committee decided so to do, they would have no difficulty in so doing. All bills for labor and costs was imposed and collected. Should Mr. Canfield be employed, he will need to be interested in a similar manner. The whole party, it is said, are Temperanceville birds.

Mr. Watt moved that the design be adopted.

Mr. Watt moved that his wife is guilty of bigamy in having another husband than himself, "contrary to the laws in such case made and provided." He says that she